# Daily Report

# Latin America

FBIS-LAT-92-180
Wednesday
16 September 1992

# Daily Report
## Latin America

FBIS-LAT-92-180 16 September 1992

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.


FRONT PAGE

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Journal Corrects Castro Remark Made in Interview *[Montevideo BRECHA 11 Sep]* ..... 2
Rural Mounted Patrols Work To Reduce Crime *[Havana Radio]* ..... 2

Haiti

PNH Stands Against OAS Mission, Consensus *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* ..... 2
Bazin Heads Committee of Public, Private Sectors *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* ..... 2
Belizaire Closes Fourth Session of Parliament *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* ..... 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador

Cristiani Against Extending Peace Pact Deadline *[San Salvador Radio]* ..... 5
Villalobos Comments *[San Salvador TV]* ..... 5
ICJ Ruling Said To Disregard Human Factors *[San Salvador Radio]* ..... 5
Security Academy Director on ONUSAL Pressure *[San Salvador TV]* ..... 6

Nicaragua

Godoy Interview on Property Issues, Police *[LA PRENSA 13 Sep]* ..... 6

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil

Collor's Defense To Be Made to Congress 22 Sep *[Rio de Janeiro TV]* ..... 9
Acre Governor Expresses Support for Collor *[Brasilia Radio]* ..... 9
Aides Again Discuss Collor, Possible Resignation *[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 13 Sep]* ..... 9
PC Secretary Charged, Ghost Found, Firms Probed *[Brasilia Radio]* ..... 9
Nonparticipation in Independence Day Admonished *[O GLOBO 12 Sep]* ..... 10
Collor Seeks U.S. Support for Coffee Policy *[Brasilia Radio]* ..... 11
'Favorable Response' to UN Request for Troops *[Brasilia Radio]* ..... 11

Colombia

Surrender of Escobar Companion Reported *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* ..... 11
CNGSB Announces Readiness To Resume Peace Talks *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* ..... 12

Peru

Fujimori News Conference at Justice Council *[Lima Radio]* ..... 12
Shining Path 'Annihilation Chief' Arrested *[Lima Radio]* ..... 14
Court President on Guzman's Legal Situation *[Lima TV]* ..... 14
Security Boosted Near Dincote Installations *[Lima TV]* ..... 14
Communique To Disclose Number of Detainees *[Lima Radio]* ..... 15
Commander 'Unexpectedly' Removed From Post *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 15
Explosives Under Police, Armed Forces Control *[EL COMERCIO 7 Sep]* ..... 15

## Peru

Lima radio carries a report on a live news conference by President Fujimori at the Supreme Military Justice Council in Lima. Fujimori stated the military council "will issue the sentence against" Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman "on 27 October."

Lima radio reports that the Interior Ministry has said "the police have arrested Luis Isidro Davila Torres, the Shining Path's so-called annihilation chief [jefe de aniquilamiento]."

## Brazil

Rio de Janeiro TV reports that President Collor will present his defense during the 10th congressional session [22 September]. Arce Governor Magalhaes sent a telegram to President Collor expressing "support" for the president and condemning "the inglorious and unpatriotic attempts" against the president's mandate, reports Brasilia radio.

Brasilia radio reports that the Federal Police have "indicted Marta Vasconcellos, a secretary of entrepreneur Paulo Cesar Farias," for illegal association.

Brazil has agreed to an "informal" UN request to send more troops to Yugoslavia, reports Brasilia radio.

## Colombia

Santa Fe de Bogota TV reports the surrender of "Tato," Jorge Eduardo Abendano Arango one of "Escobar's trusted men" who fled with him on 22 July from the Envigado prison. The surrender was "a total surprise," according to the regional prosecutor.

NOTIMEX reports that CNGSB [Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board] Commander Alfonso Canno announced that the Colombian guerrillas are "prepared to resume the negotiations with the government in Tlaxcala, Mexico on 31 October."

## Cuba

### Journal Corrects Castro Remark Made in Interview

*PY1509213892 Montevideo BRECHA in Spanish 11 Sep 92 p 6*

[Text] Our correspondent Isabel Pisano has sent us from Rome "a denial or list of errata" (she says) which was in turn sent to her by Fidel Castro from Havana.

It pertains to the answer that the Cuban chief of state gave to the journalist regarding the search for drug trafficker Pablo Escobar Gaviria (BRECHA 28 August 1992 p 32).

Here now is the question and Fidel Castro's answer, in full:

[Pisano] What do you think of the U.S. planes overflying Colombia searching for drug trafficker Escobar? Is it not a territorial invasion?

[Castro] Now look here, drug trafficking will never be overcome without the help of the United States, even more so if it does not assume its responsibilities—without, obviously, attributing to itself the right to extraterritoriality, or the kidnapping of persons in territory other than U.S. territory, even if the citizen to be arrested is American and lives in another country. It is absolutely necessary to stamp out this plague.

### Rural Mounted Patrols Work To Reduce Crime

*FL1509141892 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Report by Naranjo Rosabal on the "Doing Radio" program]

[Text] I would like to comment on the news concerning the fifth anniversary of the mounted patrols, which was celebrated yesterday in Vista Alegre, Majibacoa Municipality, here in Las Tunas Province. These patrols were formed in 1987, and the ceremony to mark the creation of the first one to be formed in the country—in Sirven, Jobabo Municipality—was attended at that time by Armando Acosta Cordero, the then corrdinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]. Today Las Tunas has 1,111 patrols with more than 12,000 members.

I would like to give you an interesting figure: Just in agriculture, the mounted patrols have operated in 77 percent of the cases that have occurred, while in the small farming sector, 88 percent of the cases have been covered by the mounted patrols. This shows the strength and vigor they have gained in our rural areas. They were formed due to the shift of crime to the rural areas and the powerlessness of some farmers to confront these criminals, who were mostly involved in the illegal theft and slaughtering of cattle. All this has gradually been reduced, thanks to the efforts of these men and women who today make up the mounted patrols.

Yesterday, the main ceremony was attended by officials from the Communist Party of Cuba, the government, and the military institutions. Homage was paid to Maria Feria, who was killed while fulfilling her duty with the mounted patrols in 1989. Lastly, I would like to tell you that the site of the ceremony, Vista Alegre in Majibacoa Municipality, won the honor as host because of its work in reducing crime. This year they have had 25 fewer crimes than last year, and only three cases are still pending, which shows the effectiveness not only of those CDR members who devote their time to constantly carrying out their revolutionary guard duty but also of all those who participate in the Unified Vigilance and Protection System.

Las Tunas continues preparing at full speed to celebrate properly, like the national host it is, the activities for the 32d anniversary of the CDR. Everyone is invited to participate in the ceremony on 27 September at 0900.

## Haiti

### PNH Stands Against OAS Mission, Consensus

*FL1509204092 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Excerpts] In addition to the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats, the Mobilization for National Development, and the Thought and Democratic Action Group, a fourth political organization has taken a stand on the visit of the OAS mission to Haiti. The leader of the Haitian Nationalist Party, PNH, Dr. Sylvan Jolibois, says he is against the OAS plan to send a civilian mission to the country.

According to Jolibois, in the climate of violence prevailing at this time in the country the OAS might take the opportunity to occupy Haiti in the event of an attack against one or more members of the civilian mission. The PNH leader, who asks that officials limit the OAS mission's stay in the country, thinks it is time that the rulers tell the people that Father Aristide can no longer return to Haiti. He adds that the negotiations between Haiti and the OAS must conclude because, in his opinion, they have already lasted too long. [passage omitted]

In reaction to the statement of a political party that is ready to take power by any means in order to resolve the political crisis, Jolibois reminds us that politics is a relationship among all existing forces. Jolibois, who asks for prompt general elections in the country, notes that he was always against the installation of a consensus government executive. [passage omitted]

### Bazin Heads Committee of Public, Private Sectors

*FL1509222992 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] A concerted action committee from the private and public sectors is being formed. Faced with unsatisfactory results from economic growth and development policies, the government is trying a new approach to public affairs management.

The goal of the Bazin government is to integrate citizens into the management of public affairs. The concerted action committee has been established. The prime minister, as chairman, will be assisted by a representative from the private sector who will serve as vice president. Rothschild Francois, Jr. has the following report.

[Begin Francois recording] The consensus prime minister intends to work hand in hand with the private sector. On Tuesday [15 September], Marc L. Bazin met with representatives of this sector at the National Palace. The main topic on the meeting agenda was the formation of a concerted action committee from the public and private sectors. The government thinks that a new approach to public affairs is necessary, that both sectors must reach an agreement on sectoral or world objectives as part of the country's economic program. The concerted action committee, as proposed by the government, will be charged with developing better relations between the two sectors and with facilitating private sector participation in the creation, development, and implementation of policies and the plan for national economic development.

Among others, there are the tasks of creating decision-making institutions in the private and public sectors; recommending ways to promote growth, employment, and social benefits; suggesting ways to overcome obstacles to the development of private firms; and maintaining a microeconomic climate favorable to the development of production and the encouragement of firms in the informal sector to adopt formal structures.

The concerted action committee from the private and public sectors will have 14 members, seven from each sector. The prime minister will be president; the vice president will be from the private sector. The committee's work will be supported by technical subcommittees, divided into groups of representatives from microeconomics, trade, industry, the promotion of small and medium firms, the environment, and public firms. The concerted action committee will meet monthly and also on special call. The technical subcommittees will also meet and will submit reports to the concerted action committee. In Tuesday's meeting with the prime minister, representatives from the private sector will make proposals on the creation of a concerted action committee from the private and public sectors. This is the second meeting between Prime Minister Bazin and the private sector since his appointment last June. [end recording]

## Belizaire Closes Fourth Session of Parliament

*FL1509180092 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 15 Sep 92*

["Report" on closing session of parliament by unidentified reporter in Port-au-Prince on 14 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] In compliance with Article 92.2 of the 1987 Constitution, Haitian parliamentarians met in the National Assembly on 14 September in order to close the fourth session. In his speech, Senate President Dejean Belizaire noted the many difficulties resulting from the country's political crisis. These difficulties have prevented parliament from fulfilling its duties. Despite all the setbacks, the two chambers managed some accomplishments during the last session of this year. Senator Belizaire stated that these actions show that parliamentarians were not idle.

[Belizaire, in French] Parliamentarians did not idly sit around leaving it to fate. On the contrary, the democratic (?game) has been strengthened. Showing spirit of creativity and cleverness, deputies and senators have always known how to plow their way through all the barriers they have confronted. Among the good deeds which are to the credit of the Chamber of Deputies, we point out the following legislative and parliamentary acts which were achieved between the end of the third session and now: vote on the law modifying the Villa d'Accueil tripartite agreement; vote on the resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on the word consensus—that is the vote of the social and political pact; ratification of Marc Louis Bazin as prime minister of the consensus government for the well-being of the people; vote of confidence on Prime Minister Marc Louis Bazin's general policy statement; convening of the minister of national education, youth, and sports, Max Carre by the national education committee; the presentation of the bill increasing the level of the monetary issuance ceiling by Finance Minister Wiener Fort with the cooperation of Central Bank Governor Bonivert Claude; convening of the monetary authorities by the economy and finance committee for technical explanations regarding that bill; vote on the law increasing the level of the monetary issuance ceiling on 12 August; initial voting on the proposed amendments to the internal regulations of the Chamber of Deputies; vote on the law on the procedure for the formation of the municipal and departmental assemblies and the interdepartmental council; convocation of the minister of public works, transports, and communications [TPTC], Jean-Carmelo Pierre-Louis by the TPTC committee at the request of the deputies of Southern Department districts; presentation of the draft budget of the Republic for fiscal year 1992-1993 and examination of that draft budget by the special committee in charge; vote on a resolution creating an entity called [words indistinct] office of the deputy in each electoral district; convening of the minister of commerce and industry, Dr. Saidel Laine by the commerce and industry committee; convening of the minister of the interior and national defense, retired General Carl Michel Nicolas (?for explanations on) questions of defense by the interior and national defense committee; investigations into the state lands by the justice committee; and investigations into the Norgulf-Central Bank-Soged matter on the disappearance of $2.5 million intended for the import of (?petroleum) products. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] In his speech, Sen. Belizaire also spoke about elections that are to be held no later than January 1993 for the renewal of nine Senate members. Sen. Belizaire, who already knows that he will not be the head of the

Senate again, asked his colleagues to work to support the efforts made by the deputies during the fourth parliamentary session. [passage omitted]

## El Salvador

### Cristiani Against Extending Peace Pact Deadline

*PA1509161992 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani said he is not in favor of extending beyond 31 October the deadline for the implementation of the peace agreements signed with the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

The president told a news conference that in the case of the commitments which correspond to the government, it has complied with all the dates stipulated in the agreements and does not have problems in any area. We do not believe the 31 October deadline should be extended, the president said, adding that the FMLN insists on continuing to make requests that fall totally outside the government's possibilities with regard to land and financial resources.

Cristiani said the only problem that persists in the fulfillment of the commitments is the one dealing with the granting of land to former FMLN combatants. He insisted that the guerrillas always ask for impossible things, in reference to the inventory of land the rebels are demanding for their former combatants and families. This inventory is being verified by the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, COPAZ, formed by representatives of the government, the guerrillas, and political parties.

The peace process began on 1 February with a cease-fire and should conclude on 31 October with the demobilization of the guerrillas and their return to civilian life. The delays due to noncompliance by both sides have forced the United Nations, through Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for peace operations, to mediate on two occasions to reschedule the agreements.

The United Nations, which is verifying the fulfillment of the peace process, must report the results of its evaluation on 16 September. It will announce whether the compliance process will conclude on 31 October or be extended. Nevertheless, Cristiani said the results of the evaluation might not be discussed until 18 September, although he believes it is very unlikely there will be a rescheduling of the timetable. He said that as a result of Goulding's visit in August, the timetable was modified so, he added, for us there are no longer any delays in the timetable because we are up to date within that second rescheduling.

Of the more than 100 commitments established in the peace pact, 90 percent must be implemented by the government. Therefore, FMLN commanders believe it is almost impossible for the government to fulfill all of them by 31 October.

### Villalobos Comments

*PA1609043892 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Sep 92*

[Text] Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] leader Joaquin Villalobos said on 15 September in Brazil that he is interested in extending the cease-fire deadlines. Villalobos participated in a seminar called Against All Forms of Segregation, which was also attended by French First Lady Danielle Mitterrand in her capacity as president of the France Liberty Foundation. The FMLN leader also said he is satisfied, in general terms, with the peace process in our country, although he favors an adjustment in the peace accords timetable.

### ICJ Ruling Said To Disregard Human Factors

*PA1509131192 San Salvador Radio Farabundo Marti Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Sep 2*

[Text] The International Court of Justice [ICJ] ruling was devoid of human considerations, and although the top spheres where political and economic decisions are made have said the ruling is favorable for the economic strategies of the two countries, that pragmatism creates greater friction when dealing with human aspects.

Based on territorial extension, the Court's ruling was 70 percent favorable to Honduras; however, taking into consideration the geographical importance of the portion left to El Salvador, the ruling is 50 percent favorable to both countries. Therefore, it can be considered a Solomon-like solution.

The lawsuit was handled with excessive pragmatism, without any human considerations. El Salvador was interested primarily in securing its sovereigny over the islands, which it zealously defended, while the nondelimited areas in the northern region were neglected, given that their geographical position and the extreme poverty of the inhabitants are not important for economic strategies.

The Court's decision, however, was a hard blow for families that due to their poverty many thought would be unable to understand the significance of the ruling. However, thousands of humble inhabitants at the border area can interpret the Court's ruling much better than any pragmatic person with a merchant's perception.

The Court already announced its decision, and although government officials have made conciliatory statements, people in general feel that the ruling was a defeat for El Salvador. Nevertheless, it was the Court's decision, and we must respect it.

Now the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador will have to deal with the human aspect seriously. Although the largest part of the nondelimited areas were given to Honduras, Salvadoran authorities will have to assign large sums of money to relocate thousands of Salvadorans who live in those areas to Salvadoran territory, sparing them the trauma of having to change their nationality.

Many will have to leave their land and homes in order to remain Salvadoran citizens. It is the duty of the Salvadoran and Honduran Governments to give them all the material and legal guarantees so they can choose their nationality without having to go through a traumatic experience.

As we can see, human aspects that were not taken into consideration during the lawsuit, now will have to be given special attention. Unless they are seen in their correct dimension, they can cause serious problems if not handled properly.

### Security Academy Director on ONUSAL Pressure

*PA1509182792 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Jose Mario Bolanos, director of the National Public Security Academy, reported on 15 September that the academy is being pressured from the outside to politicize its work.

According to Bolanos, the interference is caused by ONUSAL [UN Observers in El Salvador], COPAZ [National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace], and the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]. He says these groups attempt to impose political guidelines over technical guidelines in the preparation of civilian policemen.

[Begin Bolanos recording] For instance, let us suppose the academy holds a workshop. ONUSAL members approach us and try to have us designate a certain number of [words indistinct] and a certain number of former guerrillas, leaving the independent ones out. For their part, the FMLN people make requests about their member students. What they should do is become interested in the academy's operation regardless of any political leaning. [end recording]

Bolanos says that, despite these interferences, the decisions regarding the academy's alumni are made by the institution's academic council based on technical, nondiscriminatory factors. He has also reported that the physical and academic training preparation for the would-be civilian policemen has been intensified.

[Begin Bolanos recording] We have been conducting a study of the academy's curriculum. As a result, we have determined that it is possible for us to have the first promotion in five months instead of six. [end recording]

Bolanos, who went to the Assembly on 14 September to make sure of the allocation of more than 22 million colones for the academy, said the institution will request this budget to be beefed up with more than 6 million colones to meet its needs.

## Nicaragua

### Godoy Interview on Property Issues, Police

*PA1509145292 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Sep 92 pp 1,11*

[Interview with Vice President Virgilio Godoy by LA PRENSA journalists Jose Joaquin Quadra and Roger Suarez at Godoy's office in Managua—date not given]

[Text] [Question] Is the ownership problem solved by the government's latest announcements?

[Godoy] The announcements were made in general terms—promises to review things, to compensate more than to restore—so the problem is still pending. Although the government issued the announcement it also extended the OOT [Office for Territorial Organization] operations until November 1992. This does not indicate a true willingness to solve the ownership problem. The promise to pay with bonds that may become useless in countries like ours, where the currency's stability may result in changes in the exchange rate, will create the mistrust which prevailed in previous years as long as the bonds are not protected by a guarantee that their value will be maintained.

[Question] What would be a viable solution to this enormous problem?

[Godoy] The solution had been provided by Law 133, which was vetoed in due time, but there is still a chance—if the executive branch manages to reach an agreement with the legislative branch to issue a law based on a consensus. I understand a commission had been working with COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] members but now other announcements have been made, showing a certain lack of strength, so we cannot believe an effort is being exerted to solve the problem.

[Question] Is the solution of this problem essential to the country's reactivation?

[Godoy] Evidently it is. The mayor of Managua, the president of the Assembly, and I issued a declaration a little over a month ago, the first point of which called for a solution of the property problem, an issue that is more political in nature than economic but is hindering any possibility of an economic start up or take-off. As long as that problem remains unresolved there will be no power in the world to convince anyone to invest in a country that seems to pose a risk where property rights are concerned.

[Question] By the way, the Document of the Three seems to have lost its effect.

[Godoy] It has not lost its effect because, as someone said, it was "a sort of scratched record;" it simply attempted to state all of the demands that are most commonly repeated by the different sectors of society, be they labor unions, business groups, political parties, and

so forth. Furthermore, every day we receive documents that support this position, which means that its vitality is virtually up in the air.

[Question] Does Mrs. De Moss' report contain any ingredients indicative of meddling?

[Godoy] The concept of sovereignty has suffered a number of limitations that have turned it into a sort of interdependence that attempts to be as balanced as possible. No one said anything when there was a sort of state superposition in Nicaragua, an abused state that led to a prolongation of the Cuban state with over 7,000 Cuban soldiers headed by two generals stationed in Nicaragua. One of these generals was the famous General Ochoa who was later executed in Havana. Additionally, there were thousands of employees at all levels to support the state's bureaucratic apparatus, and no one spoke of meddling in that era, although the American support for the anti-Sandinist guerrillas was described as meddling.

This is an issue we must think about seriously, because a country that is always asking for help—which our country seems to have grown accustomed to doing for the past 13 years—cannot expect total freedom with regard to everything that it is given. Foreign cooperation, even loans, come with conditions established by the donor or lender. Therefore, countries that have that itch for 18th century-style sovereignty, must either accept the donor or lender's conditions or reject the loan or donation.

[Question] Will the deadlock on the aid hamper the democratic achievements that have been accomplished?

[Godoy] Yes and no. It depends on how you look at it. Mrs. Chamorro recently said something which, in a way, is true; she said that we must re-learn how to work in order not to depend on foreign cooperation. This is part of the problem because Sandinism not only destroyed the country's physical structures; it destroyed, more than anything else, our psychological perception of work. After two and a half years of government we have not grown at all; in the first year our growth was negative, in the second it was zero and I believe that this year, if things go well, we will remain at zero growth.

This is interesting because Panama, over two years after the U.S. invasion, is growing at a rate of 9 percent this year and El Salvador, where a war just ended, is already growing this year at a rate of 6 percent, but Nicaragua simply cannot get a start; it is stuck. Everything indicates that the famous deadlocking of the aid is not in Washington but right here, because we have been unable to undo the political shackles that have hindered the awaited take-off. What may well happen is that the aid may come but the take-off will not occur, or democratization either.

[Question] How do we break those shackles?

[Godoy] The formula has existed since the UNO [National Opposition Union] platform. It consisted of reconciliation through a national dialogue based on the platform that was presented but was not kept. To our misfortune, as an editorial by PAC [Pablo Antonio Cuadra] stated: "UNO won but was left out in the street, and those who lost poke fun at the UNO people because they stayed inside." This has led to an abnormal situation, difficult to explain, since the winning coalition is out in the cold while the losers are still governing, and not from below as they threatened but from above, as they are indeed doing.

[Question] How must the government treat the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]?

[Godoy] The FSLN has a doubly advantageous position. On one side, we have the constant meetings with the chief of government, namely Antonio Lacayo. In addition, the Sandinist leaders say most of the things the government does is based on common agreement with the losing party. The government should have offered guarantees to the political minority so that it can function as a party and not seek to remain the country's political and military vanguard. That is why we are demanding a change in the situation in the Army, as well as in the National Police, because one cannot rule a country with a number of military personnel who do not obey the government.

For example, during the disturbances that paralyzed the streets in July 1990, UNO sensed an enormous vacuum of power, and so it issued a document supporting the government. To our surprise, the government rejected it because it did not need it although the government had no control over the country. The government was in the Presidential Palace and did not know what to do exactly. I remember those grim days because from that time on the government has been making concessions to the Sandinists who do things for the most part to enage in some sort of blackmail. From that time to date, the country has not experienced a single week of peace. A constant destabilizing process has existed.

It is hard for the country to achieve stability under those conditions. On the other hand, I cannot think of a single action by UNO in these past two years that has threatened the government. The opposite is true. The statements we have made contain pleas for reflection, trying to make the government realize the need to hold talks. We even called on the dialogue that was frustated back in October of last year.

[Question] Some sectors describe you as a hardliner and extremist, and one bent on revenge. What do you have to say about this?

[Godoy] The truth is that those who ruined Nicaragua and its people are the same ones who now accuse us of vengeance. My hands are not stained with blood. I have never killed, tortured, or robbed anyone. What should I have to seek revenge for? Those who sent thousands of young men to their deaths, slaughtered thousands of people in prison, made many thousands more disappear in rural areas, and tortured still many more in the most dreadful manner one can imagine, and those who stole before, during, and after are the ones who say we are the revengeful. There is just one reason for this. I have

always said I will stick to the commitments I signed and the pledges I made during the election campaign.

What is being described as revenge is just the fact that I pointed out that those who looted Nicaragua are thieves even if they are granted amnesty or pardoned; that those who killed are murderers; that the statute of limitation for some crimes never runs out; and that there was genocide here; that a number of clandestine graveyards were discovered this year and that the government has said nothing about what happened or why so many people were killed; that not a single person has been accused, let alone tried.

Consequently, the label of vindictive reminds us of the story about the thief caught red-handed who runs away with his arm extended and shouting: Thief, thief. And everyone looks for the thief in the direction he is pointing and not one stops to look at him. Eventually, the thief merges into the crowd who go after a nonexistent thief while the real thief is among the people at all times.

[Question] Do the contradictions within the executive branch go back to the beginning of the campaign? Is this because of speeches or different points of view?

[Godoy] That is correct. During the campaign there were problems between the UNO political council and the managers of the campaign, which was headed by the current presidency minister. In early December 1989 it reached a point where they split in two and UNO took over the campaign of the deputies, councilmen, and the vice president. It looked more like a difference of style.

UNO wanted a stronger campaign because the ruling party was very violent. In light of that, President Chamorro's campaign manager wanted everything to be handled with kid gloves, and on one occasion he even allowed himself—even though he was not running for any office—to correct me during a rally. He went on the microphone to explain to who knows who in the FSLN. The problems were not personal because I knew very little about the campaign manager. I did not even know he existed in 1988. When I found out about him, I realized he was the man who had made good businesses of the GRACSA [expansion unknown] with the government, creating mixed enterprises, with which he has done very well. However, until that time I did not pay any attention to whether he had a political position or an ideological vision of the world we live in; therefore, the problem could not be personal.

I must say that the problems came up after 25 February when it was announced that Mrs. Chamorro had appointed a team to negotiate some transition agreements with the outgoing government. UNO then issued a resolution. We stated that UNO did not object to agreements regarding administrative affairs, but we did object to any negotiations regarding political affairs. However, they negotiated political affairs, and as a side issue, they negotiated the administrative affairs of where and when the transfer of power would take place. Mr. Lacayo ignored our message asking him not to negotiate political affairs. The negotiations continued and yielded a package of laws that were approved in March and April. Those laws are included in the so-called Transition Protocol, which others have given a less palatable name.

[Question] Are the changes in the police a positive step?

[Godoy] They could have been better. The police have been changed in such a way that everything will remain the same. In many people's eyes, Commander Fernando Caldera does not appear to guarantee that the police corps is changing its guidelines. That policeman's record is really very questionable. There are too many complaints against him to think that his appointment has been positive. There are many other human rights violators who are still on the inside. There are some who were not policemen, who until two years ago were officers of the State Security, the most cruel and violent repressive corps in this country's history. These men were simply relocated after the new government ordered the corps' dissolution. Therefore, the government's first mistake was to allow those who were leaving the State Security corps to go on to the police corps.

[Question] Do you think the Board of Notables recommended in the De Moss report would have been healthy?

[Godoy] This is even part of a promise made by President Chamorro on 1 February 1990. Agreement No. 3 of the so-called Bambana Commitments [Compromisos del Bambana] states that there will be a corps of advisers.

It is healthy not because the United States has suggested it, but because it is good for the president of a country in crisis to have a number of persons to help alleviate many of the continuous tensions with timely advise. This is nothing new; it was considered before Mrs. Chamorro was elected. It is something that should have been taken as healthy advice for the executive branch to perform at its best. It is funny how things are interpreted here. The Potoy Report is a good example. It was a valuable opportunity for the government to give a firm path to the Revolution of Honesty, but instead they shot it down and disavowed it from the Government House.

It is difficult to understand that because two cases that could have been exploited for the government's benefit were just shunted aside, and the government avoided solving problems as important as corruption, which is so harshly punishing Nicaragua.

## Brazil

### Collor's Defense To Be Made to Congress 22 Sep

*PY1609022692 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Presidential legal advisor Gilmar Ferreira Mendes said today that the defense of President Fernando Collor will be made only during the 10th congressional session [22 September], and that the main arguments are: first, the contradictions in the CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] report, and second, that the Brazilian Attorneys Association is a nonparty organization and therefore cannot submit a petition to impeach President Fernando Collor.

### Acre Governor Expresses Support for Collor

*PY1509132492 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Acre Governor Romildo Magalhaes has expressed support for President Fernando Collor.

In a telegram sent in the name of the Acre people, Romildo Magalhaes condemns the inglorious and unpatriotic attempts of those who are trying to manipulate the president's mandate.

President Collor responded to the telegram and thanked the Acre governor for the personal and political solidarity.

### Aides Again Discuss Collor, Possible Resignation

*PY1509172692 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Sep 92 p 5*

[Article by Josias de Souza and Gilberto Dimenstein]

[Text] A group of President Fernando Collor's aides, including civilian and military ministers, are secretly discussing the president's negotiated exit.

Some ministers intend to again suggest to Collor that he resign, thus making room for Vice President Itamar Franco to assume the presidency, if the Chamber of Deputies approves the request for impeachment. The ministers agree that Collor must be discouraged from resisting should he be temporarily removed from his post for six months.

Even those ministers who are most loyal to Collor, like Ricardo Fiuza, whom the president has just made responsible for the government's political coordination, have during secret talks upheld the need to maintain negotiation channels with opposition parties. They seek to guarantee that an eventual transition to Itamar Franco's government will take place smoothly.

There are two trends within the government. One, which includes ministers such as Celio Borja (Justice) and Marcilio Marques Moreira (Economy) believes that the president's immediate resignation would spare the country more anguish. The other trend, headed by Fiuza, believes that the president has still not exhausted his defense capability.

One point upon which the two trends agree is that nobody believes the president will resign before the Chamber of Deputies votes on the request for impeachment. Therefore, negotiations for his exit will only be successful if the deputies authorize the beginning of the impeachment process and Collor's consequent temporary exit.

The ministers also agree that the necessary conditions for Collor's trial to develop smoothly must be guaranteed. Fiuza commented: "The way things are going the man is not being tried but rather lynched." Fiuza believes that the request for impeachment should be voted after the municipal elections scheduled for October. He said: "The PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] does not do well at the ballot boxes and wants to take electoral advantage."

Celio Borja, former STF [Supreme Federal Court] justice, does not mind if the request for impeachment is voted soon, as long as it is done secretly. Borja believes that through an open vote the president will not be tried by the deputies but rather by the "crowd." By comparison, Borja told CNBB [National Conference of Brazilian Bishops] chairman Luciano Mendez that: "It will be similar to Christ's trial." In Borjas' opinion, Congress would play Pontius Pilate's role, washing his hands in view of the crowd's demands.

Navy Minister Mario Cesar Flores is regarded as the natural interlocutor of the military with the group that is preparing the possible transition toward a government headed by Itamar Franco. Regarded as more capable than his colleagues in the Army (Carlos Tinoco) and Aeronautics [Socrates Monteiro), Cesar Flores reiterates that the initiative for the resignation of the president must come from his civilian aides, never from a military minister.

Jorge Bornhausen, who resigned on 11 September as government secretary of the Presidency, like Fiuza, has also considered Collor's resignation. During a meeting at which General Agenor Homem de Carvalho, chief of the Military Household, was present they both openly discussed the resignation theory. Due to his close relationship with Collor, Agenor was chosen to find out what Collor thought about the idea. Collor did not even let Agenor finish his question. He got upset. He said that he expected a general to hold out until the end of the war. Since then Collor's relationship with Agenor, which use to be very cordial, has not been the same.

### PC Secretary Charged, Ghost Found, Firms Probed

*PY1509172192 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] The Federal Police have indicted Marta Vasconcellos, a secretary of entrepreneur Paulo Cesar [PC] Farias. She is charged with participating in the PC scheme by supervising the payments made with ghost checks at the Brasil-Jet Company office in Brasilia.

After testifying before Police Inspector Paulo Lacerda, who is handling the PC case inquest, Marta Vasconcellos' crime was classified as illegal association.

Another PC scheme ghost has been discovered. He is Alberto Alves Pereira who operated between 1989 and 1990 and was the holder of an account administered by Paulo Cesar Farias' secretary, Rosinete Velanias.

The announcement on the discovery of the latest ghost was made by Police Inspector Jackson Pereira who will request lifting the bank secrecy and the opening a separate case.

The Federal Revenue Department is beginning to achieve results in the investigations into 12 contractor companies that are reportedly linked to the so-called PC scheme.

The Federal Revenue Department has already identified five other companies that are also presumably linked to the scheme mounted by entrepreneur Paulo Cesar Farias. Here is a report by Mayr Lucy Vilela.

[Begin recording] [Vilela] The investigations began following anonymous charges made in June and July. According to Celi Delduque, the Federal Revenue Department supervision coordinator, the number of companies that evaded taxes during the past two years through irregularities committed, for example, overinvoicing public works, may be much larger.

Celi Delduque said it is not possible to estimate how much the Federal Revenue Department has failed to collect as a result of these irregularities. She said, however, that she will resort to the government's attorney's office.

[Delduque] Whenever there is a fiscal crime, the revenue agent, in addition to drawing up an offense report, becomes a fiscal representative. This report is sent, through the Federal Revenue Department director's office, to the government's attorney general's office.

[Vilela] Investigating the contractor companies represents the third phase of the Federal Revenue Department work into the irregularities committed by the PC scheme.

Thus far, the Federal Revenue Department has already identified 130 taxpayers involved in irregularities, both individuals and corporations.

Celi Delduque, the Federal Revenue Department supervision coordinator, added that, following these investigations, the collection of the Federal Revenue Department's office in Maceio grew 20 percent. [end recording]

## Nonparticipation in Independence Day Admonished

*PY1609030292 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Sep 92 p 9*

["Editorial" by Brigade General Gilberto Serra, head of the Army Social Communications Center, Ccomsex: "Lost Emotions"—to be published on the front page of the ARMY GAZETTE on 14 September at the Army minister's request]

[Text] The people are recovering from a healthy "civilian hangover" resulting from Brazil's 170th independence anniversary celebrations. It could not, after all, be otherwise, as the 7 September celebrations concern all Brazilians. In the main Brazilian cities men, women, and children went to the streets to applaud the protagonists who, representing the people, staged the spectacle. What a beautiful sight to see young students marching vigorously and in step with sailors, soldiers, pilots, policemen, and firemen, all of them offering a token of gratitude to the nation.

The people were wisely aware that it was not an occasion for demonstrations in protest of temporary situations, and granted the 7 September celebrations their true meaning. The parade grounds were covered by civilian crowds all sharing a strong feeling for the fatherland. Even the most insensitive were moved by the sight of children—who represent Brazil's future—sitting on the curbstones enthusiastically waving at anything—flags, windmills, caps, whatever—that represented their fatherland, the fatherland of all Brazilians.

Some have mistakenly linked the Independence Day celebrations to specific groups in our society; the military men, for example. Those who are in power, no matter what their level, are entitled to celebrate Independence Day. At the most they have the hard but dignifying job of organizating these celebrations. By no means does this make them, however, the hosts of the event.

Those who under any pretext fail to attend such a meaningful celebration do not in doing so offend people or sectors of society, which in an isolated manner represent very little. They offend the fatherland. They strongly offend it in denying it the greatest gift: the reconciliation of all its inhabitants, on the day during which it celebrates its entry into the world of politically organized countries.

Therefore, to shy away from participating in this solemn act of veneration to the fatherland is to confuse the tribune's place of honor, reserved for important dignitaries, with the restricted and usually improvised and transitory stand of electoral campaigns.

Those who seek to intoxicate the people with the virus of disunion, disorder, and discouragement will fail completely. Those who, influenced by petty political matters, avoid sharing in these civic reunions, where citizens of all origins, beliefs, and races share the content of the holy grail that is offered to the fatherland, provide a sad example of patriotic insensitivity.

The implementation of democratic freedoms presupposes participation, not just protesting. And is there a better moment to participate than during this party in honor of our founding fathers, in streets full of civic energy and hearts full of joy?

It is discouraging to see organizations that claim to represent society, when trying to gather big crowds to defend the most diverse topics in public squares, not showing the same vigor to call on the nation to participate in its biggest celebration.

Would it not be better to sing the national anthem with hands opened to the people on the day of the fatherland, rather than doing it only during politically motivated events?

Above everything and everyone, the 7 September 1982 [year as published] celebration was an opportunity to consecrate the fatherland and to exalt democracy. The absence—as much noticed as incomprehensible—of some individuals did not tarnish an act which due to its greatness takes us back to the glorious Ipiranga days [call for independence], and which projects the brilliant future of a nation with an inescapable vocation for development, a future that will materialize thanks to the joint efforts of all Brazilians.

[signed] Gen. B. da Gilberto Serra
Chief of the Ccomsex

### Collor Seeks U.S. Support for Coffee Policy

*PY1609120592 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Itamaraty today released the contents of the letter President Collor sent to the U.S. Government on the international coffee agreement negotiations.

Here is Alessandra Anselmo's report:

[Begin recording] In his letter, President Fernando Collor emphasizes the importance of the production and sale of coffee to the economies of Latin American countries and points out the consequences of a continued decrease in international coffee prices.

President Collor reasserts that the Brazilian Government will maintain a constructive position during the negotiations to be resumed this weekend in London, and expresses confidence that the U.S. Government will fulfill its promise to support negotiations for a new agreement. Collor says that it would help future negotiations if the U.S. Government confirmed its intention to contribute toward a new agreement.

Itamaraty reported that the Colombian and Costa Rican presidents are also sending letters to the U.S. President asking for his support in the coffee agreement negotiations.

Foreign Minister Celso Lafer is writing to the EC foreign ministers and to the U.S. secretary of state asking coffee-consuming countries to seek a swift conclusion to the agreement and thus stabilize the coffee prices on the international market. [end recording]

### 'Favorable Response' to UN Request for Troops

*PY1509152092 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Brazil has given a favorable response to the United Nations on sending more troops to Yugoslavia. Over the next few days, the United Nations will report on the required number of military men from the three branches.

[Begin Alicia Santiago recording] Brazil will send more military men from the three branches of the Armed Forces to join the peacekeeping force in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

On 14 September the Foreign Ministry favorably responded to an informal UN request made last week on the possibility of Brazilian military men joining the peacekeeping force.

The United Nations must officially issue the invitation over the next few days, establishing the required number of Brazilian military men from the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy.

The Brazilian Armed Forces currently have 13 officers in Sarajevo. [end recording]

## Colombia

### Surrender of Escobar Companion Reported

*PA1609000292 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Jorge Eduardo Abendano Arango, known as Tato in the Medellin Cartel organization and one of Pablo Escobar's trusted men, unexpectedly surrendered for the second time to authorities in Antioquia. Tato had fled with Escobar on 22 July.

Despite rumors of an eminent surrender, the officer in charge of the Itagui jail as well as the regional prosecutor in charge of the surrender process expressed their surprise at Jorge Eduardo Abendano Arango's surrender. The surrender was preceded by a telephone call to the prosecutor's office made one half hour in advance. Here are statements by regional prosecutor Ricardo Perdomo:

[Begin Perdomo recording] It was a total surprise. Today I learned that he was turned over to the maximum security jail, but I have no more details on the matter. [end recording]

The exact place of the surrender was not indicated, it was only confirmed that the surrender took place along the southern highway.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Did he say why he was surrendering?

[Jaime Ospina, Itagui Jail officer] He said he was turning himself in to justice in keeping with the laws in force, and he confessed to escaping from jail. [end recording]

The next surrenders could be as unexpected as today's. The jail's capacity, however, could be an obstacle. With the 10 inmates it now holds, it is practically full. Abendano's surrender increases even more the possibility that Pablo Escobar and the other eight Cartel members will again surrender to justice.

### CNGSB Announces Readiness To Resume Peace Talks

*PA1509183992 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1658 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 15 Sep (NOTIMEX)—The Colombian guerrillas are prepared to resume the negotiations with the government in Tlaxcala, Mexico, on 31 October, Commander Alfonso Cano announced here today.

In an interview published in EL NUEVO SIGLO newspaper on 15 September, the spokesman for the rebels in the peace talks said the Simon Bolivar National Coordinating Guerrilla Board [CNGSB] "looks very favorably on the prospect of resuming the talks" with the Colombian Government. "We are prepared to return to negotiations." Recalling that the two sides signed a document, Cano said: "We believe this document must be respected."

In May, the government and the CNGSB suspended the peace talks in Tlaxcala but agreed to resume them on 31 October.

Because of the rebel attacks on the public forces and the country's leading production sectors, Horacio Serpa Uribe, presidential adviser for peace, and other officials have discounted the idea of resuming the talks on the agreed upon date.

According to Cano, the contacts with the government of President Cesar Gaviria have continued despite the military operations and the verbal exchange in the past few weeks.

He decried the government's stand on closing the door to the pacification process, a stand he described as "arrogant," and underscored the need to hold regional talks parallel to the direct negotiations.

"The problem of peace is not the president's or the ruling Liberal Party's, but the Colombian people's at large," said Cano, negotiator of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], the country's largest guerrilla organization, in the Mexico meeting.

He added that "the government should separate the process from Gaviria's influence" to give all political and social sectors the opportunity to participate in the establishment of peace.

Cano, who returned to Colombia after the Tlaxcala meeting under the Mexican Government's diplomatic protection following the issuing of an order to arrest him, urged the Congress and the international community "to apply pressure for the country's pacification."

## Peru

### Fujimori News Conference at Justice Council

*PA1509214092 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1905 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Correspondent Maritza Lopez report on news conference by President Alfredo Fujimori with unidentified reporters at the Supreme Military Justice Council in Lima—live]

[Text] [Lopez] President Alberto Fujimori is now holding a news conference at the Supreme Military Justice Council. Here is the president via live transmission.

[Fujimori, broadcast in progress] ...the third and last resort, which is the Supreme Military Justice Council, would examine (?the case) in a definitive manner within approximately five days. We are at the door of an investigative process for trial. Peru is going to demand exemplary justice. It is going to show that the Peruvian state is a guarantor of law, morality, order and authority, and that no illegitimate, criminal power will be victorious in our country.

In addition to this entire process, my government wants to adopt some complementary measures. I will tell you an anecdote that has resulted in my issuing a measure. In view of the need for bathrooms in Lima schools, I sent several teams of officers, commanders, and majors to verify those needs in various schools. In one of these visits, the commander of the evaluating team wanted to talk with the schoolchildren, so after getting the teacher's permission, he began a friendly talk with the children. Among the simple questions he asked these small children was: Who knows who the president of Peru is? Several children raised their hands and they all said it was President Gonzalo. He asked them who taught them that and they said their teacher. This incident shows how the teaching sector has been infiltrated owing to this license, this pseudo-autonomy that prevailed during the 1980's in the universities. There are teachers who—instead of instilling a love of family, fatherland, freedom, and patriotism—have been deforming the minds of these children and brainwashing youths. Therefore, my government is going to issue a specific measure against this type of participation in terrorism and to punish it severely.

Obviously, absurd voices will be raised saying there is persecution of ideas, but we have to preserve the health of children and youths. We are going to be severe about this.

All of this obviously forms part of the comprehensive strategy in the struggle against terrorism. It is not only a matter of adopting selective measures, capturing terrorist criminals—something that is essential—and this [words indistinct]. It is also a matter of focussing on other flanks. One of them is the educational sector, among many others. This is what I can announce for the time being, Messrs. journalists.

[Lopez] At this time, President Fujimori is taking questions from reporters here at one of the conference rooms of the Supreme Military Justice Council. President Fujimori is accompanied by Admiral Roberto Duboc Meza, president of the council.

[Fujimori, broadcast in progress] ...the matter is that he is going to be tried at the level of the Supreme Military Justice Council.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Fujimori] The maximum [words indistinct] in the punishment.

[Lopez] At the beginning of this news conference at the Supreme Military Justice Council, President Fujimori said that on 27 October this military council will issue the sentence against the Shining Path leader. The president said that by that date he will have been sentenced.

[Fujimori, broadcast in progress] ...professional lawyer assimilated to the military justice team. Therefore, they are experts on the subject. This is not only a guarantee of professionalism; it is also a guarantee that the law will be strictly applied.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Lopez] President Fujimori is now replying to a question from a foreign correspondent who asked for clarification of the exact trial date.

[Fujimori, broadcast in progress] ...the examples are the San Cristobal University in Huamanga and the San Marcos University, which have made significant progress in the [word indistinct]. I could state that this is so in nearly all the universities. However, it is no longer with the direct intervention of members of the Armed Forces. The student community and faculty are reacting against the terrorist groups. There has been a positive reaction, and that is precisely what we wanted. We wanted society to react and confront these seditious groups.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Fujimori] Pardon me. Within a few minutes—please do not move; there they are—they will be distributed to the reporters. By the way, I confirm the names of the terrorist criminals who are representing the Shining Path abroad:

In Belgium, there is Luis Arce Borja, a reporter who organizes the organization's propaganda in Europe, currently the director of EL DIARIO INTERNACIONAL. In addition there are several committees—the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Peru [Comite de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en el Peru]; the Committee of Support for the Peruvian People [Comite de Apoyo al Pueblo Peruano]; and the International People's Aid in Belgium [Socorro Popular Internacional en Belgica]—all three are Shining Path organizations.

In Spain, there are the [words indistinct] Association of Hispanic-Peruvian Friends [Asociacion de Amigos Hispanos-Peruanos] and the Committee of Support for the Peruvian Revolution [Comite de Apoyo a la Revolucion Peruana]. Terrorist criminals in Spain are: Javier Mujica Contreras, president of the Association of Hispanic-Peruvian Friends; Jose Adolfo Mejia (?Giraldo), member of the board of directors of the [word indistinct] Bulletin. There are several others: Midas Sanabria Rivero; Yolanda Dominguez Rios; Jorge Mujica Contreras; Carmen Prado, Mujica's sister-in-law; and Walter Malca Carvajal.

In France there are—I will give both the paternal and maternal surnames—Alberto Diego (?Ruizertre) Goycochea, son of Peru's ambassador in Brazil during the military regime of General Velazco—apparently he is the number two man in the hierarchy, but he seems to be above Durand Araujo—Maximiliano Durand Araujo, of the Jose Carlos Mariategui Cultural Circle; Ronald Bustamante, and a number of other names. This document will be distributed.

In England there are Adolfo Hector (?Olaychea Arcagua), Cesar Augusto Botero (?Alejo), and so forth.

[Lopez] President Alberto Fujimori has just listed the Peruvian terrorist groups' representatives abroad. He has named a number of well-known figures in Peru.

[Fujimori] I will not be naive, nor will I assume a facade to say that these individuals are innocent. There is clear proof and evidence linking them to Shining Path.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Fujimori] In the first place, we expect these European countries to defend peace in Peru instead of sheltering them while the country faces such difficult circumstances.

[Lopez] The question asked of the president is what punishment will befall these Shining Path representatives abroad.

[Fujimori] [Words indistinct], but one of our goals is to make known who is who in Europe.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Fujimori] Thank you very much for your question. Peruvians are performing 100 percent of this job. We are not receiving advice from any country or any organization. I must state this forcefully. Since 5 April we have not received any cooperation from abroad. What more security could there be in this regard? We could advise some countries on the struggle against terrorism, even the developed countries, but they are not going to give us advice on this.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]?

[Lopez] Questions continue on the penalties to be imposed on these individuals which were just disclosed by the president.

[Fujimori] Well, we do not have that kind of international agreement with some countries, but in some cases we are considering the possibility of stripping them of their Peruvian citizenship so they will be left without passports.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]?

[Fujimori] That is a long process. I hope we can count on the cooperation of those European countries.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]?

[Fujimori] They simply will be left without documents and we would have to find a way to force them to return to the country because they do not have documents.

[Lopez] Mr. President, concerning the connections of these Shining Path representatives abroad which you just revealed, will they be charged with treason to the fatherland? Will they be brought to Peru to be sentenced?

[Fujimori] The crime of treason to the fatherland is clearly defined by the law. This crime is applied to those who commit terrorist actions with car bombs, store explosives, etc. They would be charged with aiding and abetting terrorism, and naturally if other crimes are discovered, they could be charged with those as well.

[Lopez] What can you tell us about the announcement you made on 14 September for the subversive elements who repent and surrender to military authorities? You announced that there would be some incentives for those gentlemen.

[Fujimori] Yes, these measures will be issued in the next few days. This will allow many terrorists who wish to defect and who really have repented to leave the ranks of Shining Path and [words indistinct], as a large number have already done. We will issue special provisions, even to the Repentance Law. For a short period under these special conditions—between 30 or 45 days—we would issue special provisions so the terrorists who repent can take advantage of this measure. They would not be jailed, although reduced jail sentences are included in the Repentance Law. They would be handled under special conditions that would allow us to receive information. That will enable them to support the counterterrorist struggle.

On the other hand—I want to state this publicly—I hope that the police [words indistinct] some contacts have been made with terrorist groups in different parts of the country. I urge you to maintain those contacts. Some of the contacts are being made with the mediation of church authorities in certain areas. They will have full guarantees to surrender themselves without facing any risks under the aforesaid conditions. They and I know what the conditions are.

[Lopez] This is part of statements made by President Alberto Fujimori here at the Military Justice Supreme Council. Before giving this news conference to the press, President Alberto Fujimori met for 15 minutes with Admiral Meza, president of the Military Justice Supreme Council. They coordinated and reviewed the date for beginning the Shining Path leader's trial. The president announced that the Shining Path leader will be sentenced on October 27.

[Begin Fujimori recording] Obviously, he will not be able to try 22 people simultaneously, but it is imperative that Abimael Guzman be tried first. [end recording]

[Lopez] We are going to be back at any time. From the Military Justice Supreme Council, Maritza Lopez, Radio Programas del Peru.

## Shining Path 'Annihilation Chief' Arrested

*PA1509170192 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1632 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Interior Ministry sources report that the police have arrested Luis Isidro Davila Torres, the Shining Path's so-called annihilation chief [jefe de aniquilamiento] from Lima's northern area. He was arrested in Block No. 3 of 28 de Julio Avenue in Huacho. The terrorist was caught by surprise in a vehicle by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate. Davila Torres had been sought by the police at the request of the judicial branch.

## Court President on Guzman's Legal Situation

*PA1509160392 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Supreme Court President Luis Serpa Segura said that Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman's legal situation will be established in 72 hours. Serpa explained that the death penalty cannot be applied against Guzman. He added that in order to do so, the Constitution would have to be changed first.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] When will we know Abimael Guzman's legal situation?

[Serpa] I wish it would be immediately. On the morning of 14 September I began to receive information and thanks to the fax machine, I have received positive replies. I already have information from some judicial districts. I think in 72 hours we will have complete information.

[Reporter] Will parallel proceedings be held under both military and judicial courts?

[Serpa] No, it is up to the special courts [fuero privativo] to hear this case. We check the status of files and the judges will decide what is advisable; for example, the joining of cases under the special courts.

[Reporter] What reforms would have to be made if the death penalty were sought against him?

[Serpa] The death penalty cannot be applied at this time because the Constitution would have to be changed and Peru would have to denounce the Costa Rica agreement which prohibits the application of the death penalty to crimes other than those already established by the law. [end recording]

## Security Boosted Near Dincote Installations

*PA1609035492 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Sep 92*

[Text] Security measures around the Counterterrorism National Directorate [Dincote] building where Abimael Guzman and his criminal ring members are being held have been boosted with support from military units. The Shining Path leader is being watched 24 hours a day. Abimael Guzman remains in a cell at the Dincote 72 hours after his arrest. He is under constant surveillance by policemen who work continuous shifts throughout the

day. The other rebels arrested with Guzman are also under close surveillance and are being interrogated.

Security measures have been doubled both inside and around the 15 September Building where Dincote is housed. Military and police patrols assigned to the area have closed Espana Avenue to vehicular traffic, and pedestrian traffic is heavily restricted. Guzman's defense attorney said he was retained by a third part and does not know Guzman personally. He added that for the second consecutive day he was unable to speak with his client, who is in good health and eating normally.

### Communique To Disclose Number of Detainees

*PA1509235092 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Lieutenant General Adolfo Cuba y Escobedo, general director of the National Police, confirmed that within days the institution will disclose how many persons were arrested during the operation that resulted in the arrest of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman. Regarding rumors that the persons detained at Surquillo and La Victoria are not being fed. Cuba explained that the National Police respect human rights no matter how serious the prisoners' crimes have been. Here are Cuba's comments:

[Begin recording] [Cuba] We have a arrested a large number of people. The details will be disclosed in a special communique during a news conference. You will be advised. Now, as far as the rumors about whether the detainees are being fed, or something of that sort, you can rest assured that the National Police respect human rights. The detainees are adequately treated no matter how serious or monstrous their crimes have been.

[Unidentified reporter] Can you disclose the identity of Comrade Arturo [words indistinct] as President Alberto Fujimori said that he allegedly was a top Shining Path leader.

[Cuba] His name has been disclosed and it will be reconfirmed in the communiques to be issued. We have no reason to hide the true identity of any of these persons. The corresponding lists will be made public any time now. [end recording]

### Commander 'Unexpectedly' Removed From Post

*PA1509180192 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1723 GMT 15 Sep 92*

[Text] Lima, 15 Sep (EFE)—General Arnaldo Velarde, commanding general of the Peruvian Air Force (FAP), was removed unexpectedly from his post on 14 September, an official FAP communique reported on 15 September. The departure of Velarde, who was scheduled to retire at the end of this year, caused surprise in all circles because he was considered to be a trusted aide of President Alberto Fujimori.

Velarde recently attended an international counternarcotics meeting as Fujimori's personal representative.

Velarde, who is "awaiting orders from the Defense Ministry," was replaced by General Jose Nadal Payva, who on 14 September was confirmed, in private, as new FAP commander general.

Velarde's removal was ordered through a supreme resolution of the defense minister. According to the press, the resolution is dated 13 September and has yet to be published by the EL PERUANO official newspaper.

### Explosives Under Police, Armed Forces Control

*PY1609015892*

[Editorial Report] Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish on 7 September carries on page A1 a 400-word unattributed article entitled "Use of Explosives Declared in State of Emergency." According to the article the government has decided to declare, as of 7 September, the use of explosives in a state of emergency, so as to better control the manufacturing, trading, transportation, and storage of explosives and their chemical components, as part of its anti-terrorist strategy.

The measure, which was made official through a decree-law, establishes that a government agency will carry out the necessary controls, the article states. It adds: "People or companies that need explosives for civilian uses must buy them directly from the factories, thus eliminating middlemen. Eventual users of explosives will only be able to obtain them from the Armed Forces." According to the article, routine users of explosives, such as mining companies, will be required to renew their purchasing permit twice a year. It adds: All the purchasing permits issued until yesterday to mining companies are hereby without effect. "The Armed Forces and the police will be responsible for controlling and detecting explosives that are being transported without permission," the article states.